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 NEWS  8  Apr 22  Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
 NEWS  9  Jun 03  New e-mail delivery for search results now available
 NEWS 10  Jun 10  MEDLINE Reload
 NEWS 11  Jun 10  PCTFULL has been reloaded
 NEWS 12  Jul 02  FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
 NEWS 13  Jul 22  USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
                  saved answer sets no longer valid
 NEWS 14  Jul 29  Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
 NEWS 15  Jul 30  NETFIRST to be removed from STN
 NEWS 16  Aug 08  CANCERLIT reload
 NEWS 17  Aug 08  PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
 NEWS 18  Aug 08  NTIS has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 19  Aug 19  Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)
                  now available on STN
 NEWS 20  Aug 19  IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded
 NEWS 21  Aug 19  The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded
 NEWS 22  Aug 26  Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
 NEWS 23  Sep 03  JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 24  Sep 16  Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
 NEWS 25  Sep 16  Indexing added to some pre-1967 records in CA/CAPLUS
 NEWS 26  Sep 16  CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
 NEWS 27  Oct 01  CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
 NEWS 28  Oct 21  EVENTLINE has been reloaded

 NEWS EXPRESS  October 14 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01,
               CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002
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FULL ESTIMATED COST	4.39	4.60

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134 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

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=> s shimeji

8	FILE AGRICOLA
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42	FILE BIOSIS
10	FILE BIOTECHABS
10	FILE BIOTECHDS
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         58   FILE CAPLUS
          1   FILE CEABA-VTB
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          1   FILE CROPU
          3   FILE DDFB
          1   FILE DDFU
  42 FILES SEARCHED...
         29   FILE DGENE
          1   FILE DPCI
          3   FILE DRUGB
          2   FILE DRUGU
         11   FILE EMBASE
          1   FILE ENERGY
         11   FILE ESBIOBASE
         14   FILE EUROPATFULL
          6   FILE FROSTI
         13   FILE FSTA
         15   FILE GENBANK
          2   FILE IFIPAT
          1   FILE INIS
         12   FILE INPADOC
          7   FILE INVESTEXT
         38   FILE JAPIO
         56   FILE JICST-EPLUS
  83 FILES SEARCHED...
          6   FILE LIFESCI
         13   FILE MEDLINE
          6   FILE NAPRALERT
         11   FILE NLDB
         13   FILE PASCAL
          1   FILE PATOSEP
          1   FILE PATOSWO
 102 FILES SEARCHED...
          2   FILE PCTFULL
          1   FILE PIRA
         29   FILE PROMT
         23   FILE SCISEARCH
         13   FILE TOXCENTER
 125 FILES SEARCHED...
         11   FILE USPATFULL
         65   FILE WPIDS
         65   FILE WPINDEX

  48 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,  134 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1   QUE SHIMEJI

=> FIL BIOSIS MEDLINE CAPLUS EMBASE SCISEARCH
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                 3.18       7.78

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=>

=> s shimeji
L2 147 SHIMEJI

=> s l2 and (dna or gene or genome or extract)
L3 32 L2 AND (DNA OR GENE OR GENOME OR EXTRACT)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 18 DUP REM L3 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l4 and py<=2000
1 FILES SEARCHED...
4 FILES SEARCHED...
L5 13 L4 AND PY<=2000

=> d l5 1-13 pn py au ab so ti ab

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
PY 2000
AU Sakai, Yoko; Hisauchi-Kojima, Kaoru; Umino, Takeshi (1); Atarashi, Kenichi; Miyake, Shuji; Yoshizawa, Yasuyuki
AB Respiratory symptoms and hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP) among mushroom workers have been well documented. Inhalation of **shimeji** mushroom (Tricholoma conglobatum) spore has been assumed to be the cause of HP among indoor **shimeji** cultivating workers. We isolated and partially characterized the allergenic components of **shimeji**. The sera from 9 HP patients, 10 asymptomatic **shimeji** workers and 15 normal individuals were examined for **shimeji** specific IgG and IgA antibodies by ELISA using crude **shimeji extract**. **Shimeji** specific IgG- and IgA-antibodies were higher in sera from HP patients than in sera from control subjects. Crude **shimeji** spore **extract** was separated and purified by HPLC followed by SDS-PAGE, and their antigenic activity was studied by immunoblotting with a pool of sera from patients. Sera from all HP patients showed IgG and IgA antibody activities to 21, 16 and 14 kD proteins extracted from **shimeji** spore. The 21 kD protein contained internal peptide amino acid sequence of Gly-Gly-Thr-Val-Ile-Asn-Leu-Leu-Gly, Gln-Arg-Phe-Glu-Glu and Gln-Gly-Ile-Tyr. These results demonstrate that **shimeji** spore **extract** contains multiple proteinous components, which have antigenic activity to react with the sera from HP patients among **shimeji** workers. These proteins may be the potent sensitizing allergens to cause HP among **shimeji** cultivating workers.
SO Journal of Medical and Dental Sciences, (**Mar., 2000**) Vol. 47, No. 1, pp. 67-75. print.
ISSN: 1342-8810.
TI Purification and characterization of the allergenic components of **shimeji** mushroom (Tricholoma conglobatum) spore for **shimeji** workers' hypersensitivity pneumonitis.
AB Respiratory symptoms and hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP) among mushroom workers have been well documented. Inhalation of **shimeji**

mushroom (Tricholoma conglobatum) spore has been assumed to be the cause of HP among indoor **shimeji** cultivating workers. We isolated and partially characterized the allergenic components of **shimeji**. The sera from 9 HP patients, 10 asymptomatic **shimeji** workers and 15 normal individuals were examined for **shimeji** specific IgG and IgA antibodies by ELISA using crude **shimeji extract**. **Shimeji** specific IgG- and IgA-antibodies were higher in sera from HP patients than in sera from control subjects. Crude **shimeji** spore **extract** was separated and purified by HPLC followed by SDS-PAGE, and their antigenic activity was studied by immunoblotting with a pool of sera from patients. Sera from all HP patients showed IgG and IgA antibody activities to 21, 16 and 14 kD proteins extracted from **shimeji** spore. The 21 kD protein contained internal peptide amino acid sequence of Gly-Gly-Thr-Val-Ile-Asn-Leu-Leu-Gly, Gln-Arg-Phe-Glu-Glu and Gln-Gly-Ile-Tyr. These results demonstrate that **shimeji** spore **extract** contains multiple proteinous components, which have antigenic activity to react with the sera from HP patients among **shimeji** workers. These proteins may be the potent sensitizing allergens to cause HP among **shimeji** cultivating workers.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
PY 2000
AU Ohtsuru, Masaru (1); Horio, Hiroyuki; Masui, Hironori (1)
AB We investigated the effects of water **extracts** of mushrooms on inhibiting the conversion of C 3H10T1/2 B2C1 cells into adipocytes. **Extracts** from Mushroom (Agaricus bisporus) and stipe of **Shimeji** (Lyophyllum **shimeji**) didn't inhibited cell conversion. On the other hand, **extracts** from Shiitake (Lentinus edodes), pileus of **Shimeji** (Lyophyllum **shimeji**), Enokitake (Flammulina velutipes), Matsutake (Tricholoma matsutake), and Maitake (Grifola frondosa) inhibited adipocyte conversion. These inhibitory activities disappeared by heat treatment.
SO Nippon Shokuhin Kagaku Kogaku Kaishi, (2000) Vol. 47, No. 5, pp. 394-396. print.
ISSN: 1341-027X.
TI Screening of various mushrooms with inhibitory activity of adipocyte conversion.
AB We investigated the effects of water **extracts** of mushrooms on inhibiting the conversion of C 3H10T1/2 B2C1 cells into adipocytes. **Extracts** from Mushroom (Agaricus bisporus) and stipe of **Shimeji** (Lyophyllum **shimeji**) didn't inhibited cell conversion. On the other hand, **extracts** from Shiitake (Lentinus edodes), pileus of **Shimeji** (Lyophyllum **shimeji**), Enokitake (Flammulina velutipes), Matsutake (Tricholoma matsutake), and Maitake (Grifola frondosa) inhibited adipocyte conversion. These inhibitory activities disappeared by heat treatment.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
PY 1999
AU Saito, Takeshi (1); Tanaka, Norio (1)
AB The GPD **gene** encoding glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase was isolated and characterized from the ectomycorrhizal basidiomycete Lyophyllum **shimeji**. This **gene** was a single copy and had a coding capacity of 337 amino acids interrupted by nine introns. The deduced amino-acid sequence of the protein encoded by this **gene** was highly homologous to those of the GPD **genes** from the saprophytic fungi Schizophyllum commune, Phanerochaete chrysosporium, and Agaricus bisporus, and the ectomycorrhizal fungi Amanita muscaria, Boletus edulis, and Lactarius deterrimus. The promoter region of L. **shimeji** GPD **gene** contained a CCAAT box, a TATAAAA box,

and a CT-stretch. The major transcriptional initiation site was located 31 nucleotides downstream from the TATAAAA box and in the CT-stretch.

SO Mycoscience, (**Dec. 15, 1999**) Vol. 40, No. 6, pp. 517-523.
ISSN: 1340-3540.

TI Cloning and sequence analysis of the glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase **gene** from the ectomycorrhizal basidiomycete Lyophyllum **shimeji**.

AB The GPD **gene** encoding glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase was isolated and characterized from the ectomycorrhizal basidiomycete Lyophyllum **shimeji**. This **gene** was a single copy and had a coding capacity of 337 amino acids interrupted by nine introns. The deduced amino-acid sequence of the protein encoded by this **gene** was highly homologous to those of the GPD **genes** from the saprophytic fungi Schizophyllum commune, Phanerochaete chrysosporium, and Agaricus bisporus, and the ectomycorrhizal fungi Amanita muscaria, Boletus edulis, and Lactarius deterrimus. The promoter region of L. **shimeji** GPD **gene** contained a CCAAT box, a TATAAAA box, and a CT-stretch. The major transcriptional initiation site was located 31 nucleotides downstream from the TATAAAA box and in the CT-stretch.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

PY 1994

AU Yoshida, Hiroshi (1); Fujimoto, Suiseki; Hayashi, Junzo (1)

AB The nutritional requirements for the vegetative growth of Lyophyllum **shimeji** were investigated by use of a synthetic liquid medium. A wide range of carbohydrates served as carbon source in the medium which supported growth of L. **shimeji**. Glucose, xylose, mannose, fructose, sucrose, dextrin, glycogen, pectin and soluble starch were especially good carbon sources for mycelial growth. Meat **extract** , Soyton, yeast **extract**, polypeptone, casamino acids and the amino acids mixture of the basal medium were acceptable nitrogen sources for the growth, while ammonium and nitrate salts were poor nitrogen sources. The amino acids mixture in the culture medium could be replaced by L-alanine, L-isoleucine, L-valine, L-glutamine, L-citrulline or L-serine. The vegetative mycelium did not grow in the absence of KH-2PO-4 and MgSO-4, and the yield of mycelium was decreased by the omission of ZnSO-4, FeSO-4, thiamine and nicotinamide. The vegetative growth was accelerated in the basal medium containing 0.1-1 mg/l of indole-3-acetic acid (IAA), kinetine, gibberellic acid, 1-naphthyl acetic acid (NAA) and 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid, but it was inhibited in the basal medium containing 10 mg/l of IAA and NAA.

SO Nippon Kingakukai Kaiho, (1994) Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 173-180.
ISSN: 0029-0289.

TI Nutritional requirements for the vegetative growth of Lyophyllum **shimeji**.

AB The nutritional requirements for the vegetative growth of Lyophyllum **shimeji** were investigated by use of a synthetic liquid medium. A wide range of carbohydrates served as carbon source in the medium which supported growth of L. **shimeji**. Glucose, xylose, mannose, fructose, sucrose, dextrin, glycogen, pectin and soluble starch were especially good carbon sources for mycelial growth. Meat **extract** , Soyton, yeast **extract**, polypeptone, casamino acids and the amino acids mixture of the basal medium were acceptable nitrogen sources for the growth, while ammonium and nitrate salts were poor nitrogen sources. The amino acids mixture in the culture medium could be replaced by L-alanine, L-isoleucine, L-valine, L-glutamine, L-citrulline or L-serine. The vegetative mycelium did not grow in the absence of KH-2PO-4 and MgSO-4, and the yield of mycelium was decreased by the omission of ZnSO-4, FeSO-4, thiamine and nicotinamide. The vegetative growth was accelerated in the basal medium containing 0.1-1 mg/l of indole-3-acetic

acid (IAA), kinetine, gibberellic acid, 1-naphthyl acetic acid (NAA) and 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid, but it was inhibited in the basal medium containing 10 mg/l of IAA and NAA.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
PY 1994
AU Yoshida, Hiroshi (1); Fujimoto, Suiseki
AB Fruit-body formation of Lyophyllum **shimeji** was achieved on a solid medium. The solid medium was prepared in bags by adding 750 ml of liquid medium (recipe: soluble starch, 100 g; D-glucose, 25 g; pectin, 1 g; yeast **extract**, 3 g; KH-2PO-4, 0.5 g; MgSO-4-7H-2O, 0.5 g; thiamine-HCl, 1 mg; CaCO-3, 5 g; charcoal powder, 5 g; water, 860 ml) to 120 g of peat moss. Cultures were incubated in darkness for 90 days at 23 degree C, then under fluorescent lamp illumination (50 lux.) for 30 days at 16 degree C. Following transfer to light at 16 degree C, primordia appeared on the media after 13-15 days and grew into fruit-bodies after 14-17 days. All of 27 strains of L. **shimeji** formed fruit-bodies, and fruit-body yields were 14.6-62.7 g/bag.
SO Nippon Kingakukai Kaiho, (1994) Vol. 35, No. 3, pp. 192-195.
ISSN: 0029-0289.
TI A trial cultivation of Lyophyllum **shimeji** on solid media.
AB Fruit-body formation of Lyophyllum **shimeji** was achieved on a solid medium. The solid medium was prepared in bags by adding 750 ml of liquid medium (recipe: soluble starch, 100 g; D-glucose, 25 g; pectin, 1 g; yeast **extract**, 3 g; KH-2PO-4, 0.5 g; MgSO-4-7H-2O, 0.5 g; thiamine-HCl, 1 mg; CaCO-3, 5 g; charcoal powder, 5 g; water, 860 ml) to 120 g of peat moss. Cultures were incubated in darkness for 90 days at 23 degree C, then under fluorescent lamp illumination (50 lux.) for 30 days at 16 degree C. Following transfer to light at 16 degree C, primordia appeared on the media after 13-15 days and grew into fruit-bodies after 14-17 days. All of 27 strains of L. **shimeji** formed fruit-bodies, and fruit-body yields were 14.6-62.7 g/bag.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 13 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
PY 1992
AU Moncalvo, J.-M
SO KOREAN MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL MYCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE FOR ASIA.. (1992) pp. 208-219. Proceedings of the Asian Mycological Symposium.
Publisher: Korean Society of Mycology Seoul, Korea.
Meeting Info.: Meeting on the Role of Fungi as Frontiers of Biosciences Seoul, Korea October 1-4, 1992
TI Ribosomal **DNA** and systematics of fungi: The section Difformia of the genus Lyophyllum as an example.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	
PI JP 11127863	A2	19990518	<--
JP 2986437	B2	19991206	

PY 1999
1999
IN Saito, Takeshi
AB A promoter and a terminator of the **gene** for glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase are isolated from Lyophyllum **shimeji** and used for constructing vectors useful for the transformation of Lentinula edodes and Suillus granulatus.
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
TI Cloning of promoter and terminator of **gene** for

glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase of Lyophyllum **shimeji** for preparation of vectors

AB A promoter and a terminator of the **gene** for glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase are isolated from Lyophyllum **shimeji** and used for constructing vectors useful for the transformation of Lentinula edodes and Suillus granulatus.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

PY **1993**

AU Moncalvo, Jean Marc; Rehner, Stephen A.; Vilgalys, Rytas

AB Mol. sequence data were employed to det. phylogenetic relationships among species of agaric fungi in Lyophyllum. Pure cultures were obtained from taxa chosen to represent several sections within Lyophyllum including several species within the L. decastes complex. Cultures were also obtained from several species which might be related to Lyophyllum, including L. ulmarium (= Hypsizygus ulmarius) and Tricholoma giganteum. Anal. of culture characters for species which could be grown on malt-asparagine media revealed differences in growth and morphol. between species. For phylogenetic analyses, the polymerase chain reaction was employed to amplify a portion of the large subunit rRNA **gene** from genomic **DNA** samples for sequencing. Results of parsimony analyses based on 250 nucleotide positions from 18 strains support species groupings within the L. decastes complex which are consistent with differences in fruit body morphol. and culture characters. Results from these analyses also indicate that L. connatum is not monophyletic with other taxa from the L. decastes group, thus indicating that section Difformia is not monophyletic. A narrower circumscription is proposed for section Difformia, restricted to L. decastes and its closely related species.

SO Mycologia (**1993**), 85(5), 788-94
CODEN: MYCOAE; ISSN: 0027-5514

TI Systematics of Lyophyllum section Difformia based on evidence from culture studies and ribosomal **DNA** sequences

AB Mol. sequence data were employed to det. phylogenetic relationships among species of agaric fungi in Lyophyllum. Pure cultures were obtained from taxa chosen to represent several sections within Lyophyllum including several species within the L. decastes complex. Cultures were also obtained from several species which might be related to Lyophyllum, including L. ulmarium (= Hypsizygus ulmarius) and Tricholoma giganteum. Anal. of culture characters for species which could be grown on malt-asparagine media revealed differences in growth and morphol. between species. For phylogenetic analyses, the polymerase chain reaction was employed to amplify a portion of the large subunit rRNA **gene** from genomic **DNA** samples for sequencing. Results of parsimony analyses based on 250 nucleotide positions from 18 strains support species groupings within the L. decastes complex which are consistent with differences in fruit body morphol. and culture characters. Results from these analyses also indicate that L. connatum is not monophyletic with other taxa from the L. decastes group, thus indicating that section Difformia is not monophyletic. A narrower circumscription is proposed for section Difformia, restricted to L. decastes and its closely related species.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

PY **1994**

AU Yasukawa, Ken; Aoki, Takashi; Takido, Michio; Ikekawa, Tetsuro; Saito, Hideharu; Matsuzawa, Tsunetomo

AB An antitumor-promoting activity in two-stage carcinogenesis was found in the methanol and Et acetate **exts**. of the Japanese edible mushroom "Buna-**shimeji**", Hypsizigus marmoreus

(Tricholomataceae). From the active fractions of the **exts**., two sterols, ergosterol and ergosterol peroxide, were isolated. The isolates showed inhibitory activity against 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate induced ear inflammation in mice, and ergosterol markedly inhibited tumor promotion in a two-stage carcinogenesis expt. These sterols may be useful in developing an effective method of cancer prevention.

SO Phytotherapy Research (**1994**), 8(1), 10-13
CODEN: PHYREH; ISSN: 0951-418X

TI Inhibitory effects of ergosterol isolated from the edible mushroom Hypsizigus marmoreus on TPA-induced inflammatory ear edema and tumor promotion in mice

AB An antitumor-promoting activity in two-stage carcinogenesis was found in the methanol and Et acetate **exts**. of the Japanese edible mushroom "Buna-**shimeji**", Hypsizigus marmoreus (Tricholomataceae). From the active fractions of the **exts**., two sterols, ergosterol and ergosterol peroxide, were isolated. The isolates showed inhibitory activity against 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate induced ear inflammation in mice, and ergosterol markedly inhibited tumor promotion in a two-stage carcinogenesis expt. These sterols may be useful in developing an effective method of cancer prevention.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

PY **1993**

AU Eto, Yoshiharu; Nishioka, Shigeko

AB RNase prodn. in the cultured broth of Aspergillus niger IFO4416 was markedly increased by the addn. of water **ext**. from **Shimeji** (Lyophyllum aggregatum) to the culture medium. Moreover, the addn. increased the specific activity of the RNase about 5-fold in comparison with that without the addn. The substance which accelerates the RNase prodn. was partially purified by heat treatment, ether fractionation, and gel filtration on Sephadex G-75 column. The substance was stable at 121.degree..

SO Chukyo Joshi Daigaku Kiyo (1980-1995) (**1993**), 27, 187-90
CODEN: CJDKEY; ISSN: 0389-2735

TI Accelerating effect of water **extract** from **Shimeji** (Lyophyllum aggregatum) on RNase activity of Aspergillus niger

AB RNase prodn. in the cultured broth of Aspergillus niger IFO4416 was markedly increased by the addn. of water **ext**. from **Shimeji** (Lyophyllum aggregatum) to the culture medium. Moreover, the addn. increased the specific activity of the RNase about 5-fold in comparison with that without the addn. The substance which accelerates the RNase prodn. was partially purified by heat treatment, ether fractionation, and gel filtration on Sephadex G-75 column. The substance was stable at 121.degree..

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	
PI EP 462020	A2	19911218	<--
EP 462020	A3	19920429	
JP 04049242	A2	19920218	<--
CA 2044802	AA	19911216	<--

PY 1991
1992
1992
1991

IN Soma, Genichiro; Yoshimura, Kiyoshi; Tsukioka, Daisuke; Mizuno, Denichi; Oshima, Haruyuki

AB An antiherpes compn. comprises an effective amt. of a LPS (of vegetable or bacteria, or lipid A) whose macrophage activation ED50 = 0.4-100 ng/mL of

culture soln. in terms of its limulus test-pos. LPS content, in admixt. with a pharmaceutically or veterinarily acceptable carrier. LPS was prepd. from wheat flour and showed a mol. wt. of 8,000 (SDS electrophoresis), a P content of .gtoreq.1, a hexosamine content of 6, a fatty acid content of 6, and a KDO content of 5/mol. wt. of 8,000. The wheat LPS was effective in treating herpes virus infections. An injection contained wheat LPS 0.5 mg and distd. water for injection 1,000 mL.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

TI Macrophage-activating lipopolysaccharide (LPS) as antiherpes agents and veterinary antiherpes agent

AB An antiherpes compn. comprises an effective amt. of a LPS (of vegetable or bacteria, or lipid A) whose macrophage activation ED50 = 0.4-100 ng/mL of culture soln. in terms of its limulus test-pos. LPS content, in admixt. with a pharmaceutically or veterinarily acceptable carrier. LPS was prepd. from wheat flour and showed a mol. wt. of 8,000 (SDS electrophoresis), a P content of .gtoreq.1, a hexosamine content of 6, a fatty acid content of 6, and a KDO content of 5/mol. wt. of 8,000. The wheat LPS was effective in treating herpes virus infections. An injection contained wheat LPS 0.5 mg and distd. water for injection 1,000 mL.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

PY **1985**

AU Eto, Yoshiharu; Nishioka, Shigeko

AB RNase (I) activity in the culture broth of A. niger was considerably increased by the addn. of **shimeji** mushroom **ext.** This mushroom **ext.**-dependent I was sepd. from the culture broth by pptn. with acetone and purified by gel filtration on Sephadex G-75, followed by column chromatog. on DEAE-cellulose. Purified I was homogeneous by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and the mol. wt. was estd. as 40,700 by gel filtration. The optimal pH and temp. for I were 4.0 and 65-70.degree., resp. I was markedly inactivated by Cu2+ or Fe3+. I was nonspecific for nucleotide bases and produced 4 kinds of 3'-mononucleotides from yeast RNA.

SO Chukyo Joshi Daigaku Kiyo (**1985**), (19), 1-8
CODEN: CJDKEY

TI Purification and some properties of **shimeji** (Lyophyllum aggregatum) **extract**-dependent ribonuclease produced from Aspergillus niger

AB RNase (I) activity in the culture broth of A. niger was considerably increased by the addn. of **shimeji** mushroom **ext.** This mushroom **ext.**-dependent I was sepd. from the culture broth by pptn. with acetone and purified by gel filtration on Sephadex G-75, followed by column chromatog. on DEAE-cellulose. Purified I was homogeneous by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, and the mol. wt. was estd. as 40,700 by gel filtration. The optimal pH and temp. for I were 4.0 and 65-70.degree., resp. I was markedly inactivated by Cu2+ or Fe3+. I was nonspecific for nucleotide bases and produced 4 kinds of 3'-mononucleotides from yeast RNA.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 13 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)

PY 1994

AU WATANABE K (Reprint); KAWAI M; OBATAKE Y

AB Fruiting body formation Lyophyllum **shimeji** (Kawan.) Hongo in pure cultures was attempted using a soil based medium which contained commercial soil for gardening, rice-bran, and yeast **extract**. To incubate the fungus for a long period, the water content of the medium was adjusted to approximately 50%. After an incubation of 146-228 days, the fully colonized media were moved to a fruiting room constantly controlled at 17-degrees-C. Six days later in the fruiting room, innumerable

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primordia were formed on the surfaces of the media. Some of the primordia continued growing to be immatured fruiting bodies. Seven of eight stocks were capable of forming primordia, and five of these continued growing to be fruiting bodies. The long-term incubation on soil based medium probably enabled the fungus to form primordia and fruiting bodies. It was shown that the mycorrhizal fungus, L. **shimeji**, can form fruiting bodies independently of host plants.

SO MOKUZAI GAKKAISHI, (**1994**) Vol. 40, No. 8, pp. 879-882.
ISSN: 0021-4795.

TI FRUITING BODY FORMATION OF LYOPHYLLUM-**SHIMEJI** IN PURE CULTURES

AB Fruiting body formation Lyophyllum **shimeji** (Kawan.) Hongo in pure cultures was attempted using a soil based medium which contained commercial soil for gardening, rice-bran, and yeast **extract**. To incubate the fungus for a long period, the water content of the medium was adjusted to approximately 50%. After an incubation of 146-228 days, the fully colonized media were moved to a fruiting room constantly controlled at 17-degrees-C. Six days later in the fruiting room, innumerable primordia were formed on the surfaces of the media. Some of the primordia continued growing to be immatured fruiting bodies. Seven of eight stocks were capable of forming primordia, and five of these continued growing to be fruiting bodies. The long-term incubation on soil based medium probably enabled the fungus to form primordia and fruiting bodies. It was shown that the mycorrhizal fungus, L. **shimeji**, can form fruiting bodies independently of host plants.

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